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[From the Washington Globe.]

It has been generally known for some months past that the propriety of withdrawing the public deposits from the Bank of the United States was under consideration and engaged much of the attention of the President and of the different members of his Cabinet, all of whom had been called upon by the President to assist him in his deliberations on this subject. After a very full and careful examination, the President came to the conclusion that the public deposits ought to be changed to the State Banks, and his opinion was communicated in writing to his Cabinet on Wednesday last, at a meeting held specially for that purpose, and the facts and reasons on which it was founded. As public attention has been drawn to this subject, it is deemed proper in order to prevent misunderstanding or misrepresentation, to lay before the people the communication made by the President as above mentioned, and a copy has been furnished to us for that purpose, which we now proceed to publish.

Read to the CABINET *on the 18th of Sept.* 1833.

Having carefully and anxiously considered all the facts and arguments, which have been submitted to him, relative to the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, the President deems it his duty, to communicate in this manner to his Cabinet the final conclusions of his own mind, and the reasons on which they are founded, in order to put them in durable form, and to prevent misconceptions.

The President's convictions of the dangerous tendencies of the Bank of the United States, since signally illustrated by its own acts, were so overpowering when he entered upon the duties of Chief Magistrate, that he felt it his duty, notwithstanding the objections of the friends by whom he was surrounded, to avail himself of the first occasion to call the attention of Congress and the people, to the question of its re-charter. The opinions expressed in his Annual Message of December, 1829, were reiterated in those of December, 1830 and 1831, and that of 1830, he threw out for consideration, some suggestions in relation to a substitute. At the session of 1831-2, an act was passed by a majority of both Houses of Congress re-chartering the present Bank, upon which the President felt it his duty to put his constitutional veto.—In his Message returning that act, he repeated and enlarged upon the principles and views briefly asserted in his Annual Messages, declaring the Bank to be, in his opinion, both inexpedient and unconstitutional, and announcing to his countrymen, very unequivocally, his firm determination never to sanction, by his approval, the continuance of that institution or the establishment of any other upon similar principles.

There are strong reasons for believing that the motive of the Bank in asking for a recharter at that session of Congress, was to make a leading question in the election of a President of the United States the ensuing November, and all steps deemed necessary, were taken to procure from the people, a reversal of the President's decision.

Although the charter was approaching its termination, and the Bank was aware that it was the intention of the Government to use the public deposit as fast as it accrued, in the payment of the public debt, yet did it extend its loans from Jan. 1831, to May, 1832, from $42,402,304 24 to $70,428,070 72, being an increase of $28,025,766 18, in sixteen months. It is confidently believed, that the leading object of this immense extension of its loans, was to bring as large a portion of the people as possible under its power and influence; and it has been disclosed, that some of the largest sums were granted on very unusual terms to conductors of the public press. In some of these cases, the motive was made manifest by the nominal or insufficient security taken for the loans, by the large amounts discounted, by the extraordinary time allowed for payment, and especially by the subsequent conduct of those receiving the accommodations.

Having taken these preliminary steps to obtain control over public opinion the Bank came into Congress and asked a new charter. The object avowed by many of the advocates of the Bank, was to *put the President to the test*, that the country might know his final determination relative to the Bank prior to the ensuing election. Many documents and articles were printed and circulated at the expense of the Bank, to bring the people to a favorable decision upon its pretensions. Those whom the Bank appears to have made its debtors for the special occasion, were warned of the ruin which awaited them, should the President be sustained and attempts were made to alarm the whole people by painting the depression in the price of property and produce, and the general loss, inconvenience and distress, which it was represented would immediately follow the re-election of the President in opposition to the Bank.

Can it now be said that the question of a re-charter of the Bank was not decided at the election which ensued? Had the veto been equivocal, or had it not covered the whole ground—if it had merely taken exceptions to the details of the Bill, or to the time of its passage—if it had not met the whole ground of constitutionality and expediency, then there might have been some plausibility for the allegation that the question was not decided by the people. It was to compel the President to take his stand that the question was brought forward at that particular time. He met the challenge, willingly took the position into which his adversaries sought to force him, and frankly declared his unalterable opposition to the Bank as being both unconstitutional and inexpedient. On that ground the case was argued to the people, and now that the people have sustained the President, notwithstanding the array of influence and power which was brought to bear upon him, it is too late, he confidently thinks, to say that the question has not been decided. Whatever may be the opinions of others, the President considers his re-election as a decision of the people against the Bank. In the concluding paragraph of his Veto Message he said:—

"I have now done my duty to my country. If sustained by my fellow citizens, I shall be grateful and happy; if not, I shall find in the motives which impel me, ample grounds for contentment and peace."

He was sustained by a just people, and he had desires to evince his gratitude by carrying into effect their decision, so far as it depends upon him.

Of all the substitutes for the present Bank which have been suggested, none seems to have united any considerable portion of the public in its favor. Most of them are liable to the same constitutional objections for which the present Bank has been condemned, and perhaps to all there are strong objections on the score of inexpediency. In ridding the country of an irresponsible power which has attempted to control the Government, care must be taken not to unite the same power with the Executive branch.—To give a President the control over the currency and the power over individuals now possessed by the Bank of the United States, even with the material difference that he is responsible to the people, would be as objectionable and as dangerous as to leave it as it is. Neither the one nor the other is necessary, and therefore ought not to be resorted to.

On the whole, the President considers it as conclusively settled that the charter of the Bank of the United States will not be renewed, and he has no reasonable ground to believe that any substitute will be established. Being bound to regulate his course by the laws as they exist, and not to anticipate the interference of the legislative power, for the purpose of framing new systems, it is proper for him seasonably to consider the means by which the services rendered by the Bank of the United States are to be performed after its charter shall expire.

The existing laws declare, that "the deposits of the money of the United States, in places in which the said Bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct, in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reason of such order or direction."

The power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the deposits, is *unqualified*. The provision that he shall report his reasons to Congress, is no limitation. Had it not been inserted, he would have been responsible to Congress, had he made a removal for any other than good reasons, and his responsibility now ceases, upon the rendition of sufficient ones to Congress.—The only object of the provision, is to make his reasons accessible to Congress, and enable that body the more readily to judge of their soundness and purity, and thereupon to make such further provision by law as the legislative power may think proper in relation to the deposit of the public money. Those reasons may be very diversified. It was asserted by the Secretary of the Treasury without contradiction, as early as 1817, that he had power "to control the proceedings" of the Bank of the United States at any moment, "by changing the deposits to the State Banks," should it pursue an illiberal course towards those institution; that "the Secretary of the Treasury will always be disposed to support the credit of the State Banks, and will invariably direct transfers from the deposits of the public money in aid of their legitimate exertions to maintain their credit;" and he asserted a right to employ the State Banks when the Banks of the United States should refuse to receive on deposit the notes of such State Banks as the public interest required, should be received in payment of the public dues. In several instances he did transfer the public deposits to State Banks, in the immediate vicinity of branches, for reasons connected only with the safety of those Banks, the public convenience and the interests of the Treasury.

If it was lawful for Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, at that time, to act on these principles, it will be difficult to discover any sound reason against the application of similar principles in still stronger cases. And it is a matter of surprise that a power which, in the infancy of the Bank, was freely asserted as one of the ordinary and familiar duties of the Secretary of the Treasury, should now be questioned, and attempts made to excite and alarm the public mind as if some new and unheard of power was about to be usurped by the Executive branch of the Government.

It is but a little more than two and a half years to the termination of the charter of the present Bank. It is considered as the decision of the country that it shall then cease to exist, and no man, the President believes, has reasonable ground for expectation that any other Bank of the United States will be created by Congress. To the Treasury Department is entrusted the safe keeping and faithful application of the public moneys. A plan of collection different from the present, must therefore be introduced and put in complete operation before the dissolution of the present Bank. When shall it be commenced? Shall no step be taken in this essential concern until the charter expires, and the Treasury finds itself without an agent, its accounts in confusion, with no depositary for its funds, and the whole business of the Government deranged? or shall it be delayed until six months, or a year, or two years before the expiration of the charter? It is obvious that any new system which may be substituted in the place of the Bank of the United States could be suddenly carried into effect on the termination of its existence without serious inconvenience to the Government and the people. Its vast amount of notes are then to be redeemed and withdrawn from circulation, and its immense debt collected. These operations must be gradual, otherwise much suffering and distress will be brought upon the community. It ought to be not a work of months only, but of years, and the President thinks it cannot, with due attention to the interests of the people, be longer postponed. It is safer to begin it too soon than to delay it too long.

It is for the wisdom of Congress to decide upon the best substitute to be adopted in place of the Bank of the United States; and the President would have felt himself relieved from a heavy and painful responsibility if in the charter of the Bank, Congress had reserved to itself the power of directing, at its pleasure, the public money to be elsewhere deposited, and had not devolved that power exclusively on one of the Executive Departments. It is useless now to inquire why this high and important power was surrendered by those who are peculiarly and appropriately the guardians of the public money. Perhaps it was oversight. But as the President presumes that the charter to the Bank is to be considered as a contract on the part of the Government, it is not now in the power of Congress to disregard its stipulations; and by the terms of that contract the public money is to be deposited in the Bank, during the continuance of its charter, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise direct. Unless, therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury first acts, Congress have no power over the subject, for they cannot add a new clause to the charter or strike one out of it without the consent of the Bank; and consequently the public money must remain in that institution to the last hour of its existence, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall remove it at an earlier day. The responsibility is thus thrown upon the Executive branch of the Government, of deciding how long before the expiration of the charter, the public interest will require the deposits to be placed elsewhere. And although, according to the frame and principles of our Government, this decision would seem more properly to belong to the legislative power, yet as the law has imposed it upon the Executive Department, the duty ought to be faithfully and firmly met, and the decision made and executed upon the best lights that can be obtained, and the best judgment that can be formed. It would ill become the Executive branch of the Government to shrink from any duty which the law imposes on it, to fix upon others the responsibility which justly belongs to itself. And while the President anxiously wishes to abstain from the exercise of doubtful powers, and to avoid all interference with the rights and duties of others, he must yet, with unshaken constancy, discharge his own obligations: and cannot allow himself to turn aside, in order to avoid any responsibility which the high trust with which he has been honored requires him to encounter; and it being the duty of one of the Executive Departments to decide in the first instance, subject to future action of the legislative power, whether the public deposits shall remain in the Bank of the U. States until the end of its existence, or be withdrawn some time before, the President has felt himself bound to examine the question carefully and deliberately in order to make up his judgment on the subject: and in his opinion the near approach of the termination of the charter, and the public considerations heretofore mentioned, are of themselves amply sufficient to justify the removal of the deposites without reference to the conduct of the Bank, or their safety in its keeping.

But in the conduct of the Bank may be found other reasons very imperative in their character, and which require prompt action. Developements have been made from time to time of its faithlessness as a public agent, its misapplication of public funds, its interference in elections, its efforts, by the machinery of committees, to deprive the Government Directors of a full knowledge of its concerns, and above all, its flagrant misconduct as recently and unexpectedly disclosed in placing all the funds of the Bank, including the money of the Government, at the disposition of the President of the Bank as means of operating upon public opinion and procuring a new charter without requiring him to render a voucher for their disbursement. A brief recapitulation of the facts which justify these charges and which have come to the knowledge of the public, and the President will, he thinks, remove every reasonable doubt as to the course which it is now the duty of the President to pursue.

We have seen that in sixteen months, ending in May, 1832, the Bank had extended its loans more than $28,000,000, although it knew the Government intended to appropriate most of its large deposite during that year in payment of the public debt. It was in 1832, that its loans arrived at the maximum, and in the preceeding March, so sensible was the Bank that it would not be able to pay over the public deposit when it would be required by the Government, that it commenced a secret negociation without the approbation or knowledge of the Government, with the agents, for about $2,700,000 of the three per cent. stocks held in Holland, with a view of inducing them not to come forward for payment for one or more years after notice should be given by the Treasury Department. This arrangement would have enabled the Bank to keep and use during that time the public money set apart for the payment of these stocks.

After this negociation had commenced, the Secretary of the Treasury informed the Bank, that it was his intention to pay off one half of the three per cents on the first of the succeeding July, which amounted to about $6,500,000. The President of the Bank, although the committee of investigation was then looking into its affairs at Philadelphia, came immediately to Washington, and upon representing that the Bank was desirous of accommodating the merchants at New York (which it failed to do) and undertaking to pay the interest itself, procured the consent of the Secretary, after consultation with the President, to postpone the payment until the succeeding first of October.

Conscious that at the end of that quarter the Bank would not be able to pay over the deposits and that further indulgence was not to be expected of the Government, an agent was dispatched to England secretly to negociate with the holders of the public debt in Europe, and induce them by the offer of an equal or higher interest than that paid by the Government to hold back their claims for one year, during which the Bank expected thus to retain the use of $5,000,000, of public money which the Government should set apart for the payment of that debt. The agent made an arrangement on terms, in part, which were in direct violation of the charter of the Bank, and when some incidents connected with this secret negociation accidently came to the knowledge of the public and the government then and not before, so much of it as was palpably in violation of the charter was disavowed! A modification of the rest was attempted, with the view of getting the certificates without payment of the money, and thus absolving the government from its liability to the holders. In this scheme the Bank was partially successful, but to this day the certificates of a portion of these stocks have not been paid, and the Bank retains the use of the money.

This effort to thwart the Government in the payment of the public debt, that it might retain the public money to be used for their private interests, palliated by pretences notoriously unfounded and insincere, would have justified the instant withdrawal of the public deposits. The negociation itself rendered doubtful the ability of the Bank to meet the demands of the Treasury, and the misrepresentations by which it was attempted to be justified, proved that no reliance could be placed upon its allegations.

If the question of a removal of the deposits presented itself to the Executive in the same attitude that it appeared before the House of Representatives at their last session, their resolution in relation to the safety of the deposits would be entitled to more weight, although the decision of the question of removal has been confided by law to another department of the Government. But the question now occurs, attended by other circumstances and new disclosures of the most serious import. It is true that in the message of the President, which produced this inquiry and resolution on the part of the House of Representatives, it was his object to obtain the aid of that body in making a thorough examination into the conduct and condition of the Bank and its branches in order to enable the Executive Department to decide whether the public money was longer safe in its hands. The limited power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the subject, disabled him from making the investigation as fully and satisfactorily as could be done by a committee of the House of Representatives, and hence the President desired the assistance of Congress to obtain for the Treasury Department a full knowledge of all the facts which were necessary to guide his judgment. But it was not his purpose as the language of his message will shew, to ask the Representatives of the people to assume a responsibility which did not belong to them, and relieve the Executive branch of the Government, from the duty which the law had imposed upon it. It is due to the President that his object in that proceeding should be distinctly understood, and that he should acquit himself of all suspicion of seeking to escape from the performance of his own duties, or of desiring to interpose another body between himself and the people in order to avoid a measure which he is called upon to meet. But although, as an act of justice to himself, he disclaims any design of soliciting the opinion of the House of Representatives in relation to his own duties, in order to shelter himself from responsibility under the sanction of their counsel, yet he is at all times ready to listen to the suggestions of the Representatives of the people, whether given voluntarily or upon solicitation, and to consider them with profound respect to which all will admit that they are justly entitled. Whatever may be the consequences, however, to himself he must finally form his own judgment where the constitution and law makes it his duty to decide, and must act accordingly; and he is bound to suppose that such a course on his part will never be regarded by that elevated body as a mark of disrespect to itself: but that they will, on the contrary, esteem it the strongest evidence he can give of his fixed resolution conscientiously to discharge his duty to them and the country.

A new state of things has, however, arisen since the close of the last session of Congress, and evidence has since been laid before the President, which he is persuaded would have led the House of Representatives to a different conclusion, if it had come to their knowledge. The fact that the Bank controls, and in some cases substantially *owns*, and by its money *supports* some of the leading presses of the country, is now more clearly established. Editors to whom it loaned extravagant sums in 1831 and 1832, on unusual, time and nominal security, have since turned out to be insolvent, and to others apparently in no better condition accommodations still more extravagant, on terms more unusual time and sometimes without any security, have also been heedlessly granted.

The allegation which has so often circulated through these channels, that the Treasury was bankrupt and the Bank was sustaining it, when for many years there has not been less, on an average, than six millions of public money in that institution, might be passed over as a harmless misrepresentation; but when it is attempted, by substantial acts, to impair the credit of the Government and tarnish the honor of the country, such charges require more serious attention. With six millions of public money in its vaults, after having had the use of from five to twelve millions for nine years, without interest, it became the purchaser of a bill drawn by our Government on that of France for about 900,000 dollars, being the first instalment of the French idemnity. The purchase money was left in the use of the Bank, being simply added to the Treasury deposit. The Bank sold the bill in England, and the holder sent it to France for collection, and arrangements not having been made by the French Government for its payment it was taken up by the agents of the Bank in Paris with the funds of the Bank in their hands. Under these circumstances it has, through its organs, openly assailed the credit of the Government; and has actually made, and persists in a demand of fifteen per cent. or $158,842,77 as damages, when no damage, or none beyond some trifling expense has in fact been sustained, and when the Bank had in its own possession on deposit, several millions of the public money which it was then using for its own profit. Is a fiscal agent to the Government, which thus seeks to enrich itself at the expence of the public, worthy of further trust?

There are other important facts not in the contemplation of the House of Representatives, or not known to the members at the time they voted for the resolution.

Although the charter and the rules of the Bank both declare that "not less than seven directors" shall be necessary to the transaction of business, yet the most important business even that of granting discounts to any extent, is entrusted to a committee of five members who do not report to the Board.

To cut off all means of communication with the Government in relation to its most important acts, at the commencement of the present year, not one of the Government Directors was placed on any one Committee. And although, since, by an unusual remodelling of those bodies some of those directors have been placed on some of the Committees, of Exchange, through which the greatest and most objectionable loans have been made.

When the Government Directors made an effort to bring back the business of the Bank to the Board, in obedience to the charter and the existing regulations, and the Board not only overruled their attempt, but altered the rule so as to make it conform to the practice, in direct violation of one of the most important provisions of the charter which gave them existence.

It has long been known that the President of the Bank, by his single will, originates and executes many of the most important measures connected with the management and credit of the Bank, and that the Committee, as well as the Board of Directors, are left in entire ignorance of many acts done, and correspondence carried on, in their names and apparently under their authority. The fact has been recently disclosed, that an unlimited discretion has been, and is now vested in the President of the Bank to expend its funds in payment for preparing and circulating articles and purchasing pamphlets and newspapers, calculated by their contents to operate on elections and secure a renewal of its charter. It appears from the official report of the Public Directors, that, on the 30th November, 1830 the President submitted to the Board an article published in the American Quarterly Review, containing favorable notices of the Bank, and suggested the expediency of giving it a wider circulation, at the expense of the Bank; whereupon the Board passed the following resolution, viz.

"*Resolved*, That the President be authorized to take such measures in regard to the circulation of the contents of the said article, either in whole or in part, as he may deem most for the interest of the Bank."

By an entry in the minutes of the Bank, dated March 11th, 1831, it appears that the President had not only caused a large edition of that article to be issued, but had also, before the resolution of the 30th November was adopted, procured to be printed and widely circulated, numerous copies of the Reports of Gen. Smith, and Mr. Mc Duffie in favor of the Bank, and on that day he suggested the expediency of extending his power to the printing of other articles which might subserve the purposes of the institution. Whereupon the following resolution was adopted, viz.

"*Resolved*, That the President is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank."

The expenditures purporting to have been made under authority of these resolutions, during the years 1831 and 1832, were about $80,000. For a portion of these expenditures vouchers were rendered, from which it appears that they were incurred in the purchase of some hundred thousand copies of newspapers, reports and speeches made in Congress, reviews of the Veto Message and reviews of speeches against the Bank, &c. &c. For another large portion no vouchers whatever were rendered, but the various sums were paid on orders of the President of the Bank, making reference to the resolution of the 11th March, 1831.

On ascertaining these facts, and perceiving that expenditures of a similar character were still continued, the Government Directors a few weeks ago offered a resolution in the Board calling for a specific account of these expenditures, shewing the objects to which they had been applied and the persons to whom the money had been paid. This reasonable proposition was voted down.

They also offered a resolution rescinding the resolutions of November, 1830, and March, 1831. This was also rejected.

Not content with thus refusing to recall the obnoxious power, or even to require such an account of the expenditure as would show whether the money of the Bank had in fact been applied to the objects contemplated by those resolutions, as obnoxious as they were, the Board renewed the power already conferred and even enjoined renewed attention to its exercise, by adopting the following in lieu of the propositions submitted by the Government Directors, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President and in the propriety of the resolutions of 30th November, 1830 and March 11th 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the object of those resolutions, and that the President be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said object."

Taken in connection with the nature of the expenditures heretofore made, as recently disclosed, which the Board not only tolerate but approve, this resolution puts the funds of the Bank at the disposition of the President for the purpose of employing the whole press of the country in the service of the Bank, to hire writers and newspapers, and to pay out such sums as he pleases, to what persons and for what services he pleases, without the responsibility of rendering any specific account. The Bank is thus converted into a vast electioneering engine with means to embroil the country in deadly feude, and, under cover of expenditures, in themselves improper, extend its corruption through all the ramifications of society.

Some of the items for which accounts have been rendered shew the construction which has been given to the resolutions and the way in which the power it confers has been exerted. The money has not been expended merely in the publication and distribution of speeches, reports of committees, or articles written for the purpose of shewing the constitutionality or usefulness of the Bank. But publications have been prepared and extensively circulated, containing the grossest invectives against the officers of the Government: and the money which belongs to the stockholders and to the public has been freely applied in efforts to degrade, in public estimation, those who were supposed to be instrumental in resisting the wishes of this grasping and dangerous institution. As the President of the Bank has not been required to settle his accounts, no one but himself yet knows how much more than the sum already mentioned may have been squandered, and for which a credit may hereafter be claimed in his account under the most extriordinary resolution With these facts before us, can we be surprised at the torrent of abuse incessantly poured out against all who are supposed to stand in the way of the cupidity or ambition of the Bank of the United States? Can we be surprised at sudden and unexpected changes of opinion in favor of an institution which has millions to lavish, and avows its determination not to spare its means when they are necessary to accomplish its purposes? The refusal to render an account of the manner in which a part of the money expended has been applied, gives just cause for the suspicion that it has been used for purposes which it is not deemed prudent to expose to the eyes of an intelligent and virtuous people. Those who act justly do not shun the light, nor do they refuse explanations when the propriety of their conduct is brought into question.

With these facts before him, in an official report from the Government Directors, the President would feel that he was not only responsible for all the abuses and corruptions the Bank has committed or may commit, but almost an accomplice in a conspiracy against that Government which he has sworn honestly to administer, if he did not take every step within his constitutional and legal power likely to be efficient in putting an end to these enormities. If it be possible, within the scope of human affairs to find a reason for removing the Government deposites and leaving the Bank to its own resource for the means of effecting its criminal designs, we have it here. Was it expected when the monies of the United States were directed to be placed in that Bank, that they would be put under the control of one man, empowered to spend millions without rendering a voucher or specifying the object. Can they be considered safe with the evidence before us, that tens of thousands have been spent for highly improper, if not corrupt purposes, and that the same motive may lead to the expenditure of hundreds of thousands, and even millions more? And can we justify ourselves to the people by longer lending to it the money and power of the Government, to be employed for such purposes?

It has been alleged by some as an objection to the removal of the deposites, that the Bank, has the power, and in that event will have the disposition, to destroy the State Banks employed by the Government, and bring distress upon the country. It has been the fortune of the President to encounter dangers which were represented as equally alarming, and he has seen them vanish before resolution and energy. Pictures equally appalling were paraded before him when this Bank came to demand a new charter. But what was the result? Has the country been ruined or even distressed? Was it ever more prosperous than since that act? The President verily believes the Bank has not the power to produce the calamities its friends threaten. The funds of the Government will not be annihilated by being transferred. They will immediately be issued for the benefit of trade, and if the Bank of the United States curtails its loans, the State Banks, strengthened by the public deposities, will extend theirs.

What comes in through one Bank, will go out through others, and the equilibrium will be presrved. Should the Bank, for the mere purpose of causing distress, press its debtors more heavily than some of them can bear, the consequences will recoil upon itself, and in the attempts to embarrass the country, it will only bring loss and ruin upon the holders of its own stocks. But if the President believed the Bank possessed all the power which has been attributed to it, his determination would only be rendered the more inflexible. If, indeed this corporation now holds in its hands the happiness and prosperity of the American people, it is high time to take the alarm. If the despotism be already upon us, and our only safety is in the mercy of the despot, recent developements in relation to his designs and the means he employes, show how necessary it is to shake it off. The struggle can never come with less distress to the people, or under more favorable auspices than at the present moment.

All doubt as to the willingness of the State Banks to undertake the service of the Government, to the same extent, and on the same terms, as it is now performed by the Bank of the United States, is put to rest by the report of the agent recently employed to collect information; and from that willingness, their own safety in the operation may be confidently inferred. Knowing their own resources better than they can be known by others, it is not to be supposed that they would be willing to place themselves in a situation which they cannot occupy without danger of annihilation or embarrassment. The only consideration applies to the safety of the public funds, if deposited in those institutions. And when it is seen that the directors of many of them are not only willing to pledge the character and capital of the corporations in giving success to this measure, but also their own property and reputation, we cannot doubt that they, at least believe the public deposites would be safe in their management. The President thinks that these facts and circumstances afford as strong a guarantee as can be had in human affairs, for the safety of the public funds, and the practicability of a new system of collection and disbursement through the agency of the State Banks.

From all these considerations the President thinks that the State Banks ought immediately to be employed in the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, and funds now in the Bank of the United States drawn out with all convenient dispatch. The safety of the public moneys, if deposited in the State Banks, must be secured beyond all reasonable doubts: but the extent and nature of the security, in addition to their capital, if any be deemed necessary, is a subject of detail to which the Treasury Department will undoubtedly give its anxious attention. The Banks to be employed must remit the moneys of the Government without charge, as the Bank of the United States now does; must render all the services which that Bank now performs; must keep the Government advised of their situation by periodical returns; in fine, in any arrangement with the State Banks, the Government must not, in any respect, be placed on a worse footing than it now is. The President is happy to perceive by the report of the agent, that the Banks which he has consulted have, in general, consented to perform the service on these terms, and that those in New York have further agreed to make payment in London without other charge than the mere cost of the bills of exchange.

It should also be enjoined upon any Banks which may be employed, that it will be expected of them to facilitate domestic exchanges for the benefit of enternal commerce; to grant all reasonable facilities to the payers of the revenue; to exercise the utmost liberality towards the other State Banks; and do nothing uselessly to embarrass the Bank of the United States.

As one of the most serious objections to the Bank of the United states, is the power which it concentrates, care must be taken in finding other agents for the service of the Treasury not to raise up another power equally formidable. Although it would probably be impossible to produce such a result by any organization of the State Banks which could be devised yet it is desirable to avoid even the appearance. To this end it would be expedient to assume no more power over them, and interfere no more in their affairs than might be absolutely necessary to the security of the public deposite, and the faithful performance of their duties as agents of the Treasury. Any interference by them in the political contests of the country, with a view to influence elections, ought, in the opinion of the President to be followed by an immediate discharge from the public service.

It is the desire of the President that the control of the Banks and the currency shall as far as possible be entirely separated from the political power of the country, as well as wrested from an institution which has already attempted to subject the Government to its wills. In his opinion the action of the General Government on this subject, ought not to extend beyond the grant in the Constitution, which only authorizes Congress "to coin money and regulate the value thereof:" all else belongs to the states and the people, and must be regulated by the public opinion and the interest of trade.

In conclusion, the President must be permitted to remark that he looks upon the pending question as of higher consideration than the mere transfer of a sum of money from one Bank to another. Its decision may affect the character of our Government for ages to come. Should the Bank be suffered longer to use the public moneys, in the accomplishment of its purposes, with the proofs of its faithlessness and corruption before our eyes, the patriotic among our citizens will despair of success in struggling against its power; and we shall be responsible for entailing it upon our country forever.

Viewing the question of transcendant importance, both in the principles and consequences it involves, the President could not, in justice to the responsibility which he owes to the country, refrain from pressing upon the Secretary of the Treasury his view of the considerations which impel to immediate action. Upon him has been devolved by the Constitution and the suffrages of the American people, the duty of superintending the operation of the Executive Department of the Government, and seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. In the performance of his high trust, it is his undoubted right to express to those whom the laws and his own choice have made his associates in the administration of the Government, his opinion of their duties under circumstances as they arrise. It is this right which he now exercises. Far be it from him to expect or require, that any member of the Cabinet should, at his request, order or dictation, do any act which he believes unlawful, or in his conscience condemns. From them, and from his fellow citizens, in general, he desires only that aid and support which their reason approves and their conscience sanctions.

In the remarks he has made on this all important question, he trusts the Secretary of the Treasury will see only the frank and respectful declarations of the opinions which the President has formed on a measure of great national interest, deeply affecting the character and usefulness of his administration; and not a spirit of dictation, which the President would be careful to avoid, as ready to resist. Happy will he be, if the facts now disclosed produce uniformity of opinion aud unity of action among the members of the administration.

The President again repeats that he begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measures as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibility has been assumed, after the most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press and the purity of the elective franchise, without which all will unite in saying that the blood and treasure expended by our forefathers in the establishment of our happy system of Government will have been vain and fruitless. Under these convictions, he feels that a measure so important to the American people cannot be commenced too soon; and he therefore names the first day of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposites, or sooner, provided the neccessary arrangements with the State Banks can be made.

ANDREW JACKSON.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 8, 1833.

THE BANK. We lay before our readers in this paper, a communication from the President to his Cabinet stating to them the course which he conceives that his duty and his oath requires him to pursue in the removal of the public money deposited in the United States Bank We might safely leave our readers to the perusal of that communication unaccompanied by any remarks of ours, since it furnishes the reasons for the course pursued and we deem them such as must satisfy every unprejudiced mind of its propriety. That a clamor should be raised by the bank mercenaries was to be expected—it is their vocation—they are paid for it.

That the opposition should find fault with whatever measure the President should adopt was to be presumed because it has been customary. These remarks are applicable to the press, but how is it with the people? There are undoubtedly many who are opposed to the removal of the deposits or to anything that shall impair the profits of the stockholders or reduce the power of the Bank. The friends of the Bank are composed of various classes of individuals actuated by very different motives. There are those who holding stock have a direct pecuniary interest in promoting the prosperity and popularity of the Bank, and who would leave certainly no fair means untried to effect the rechartoring of the Bank While they have recourse to none but fair means they are not to be blaimed for their exertions There is another perhaps a more numerous—certainly a more clamorous class of men who profess a most unbounded zeal for the interests of the bank, who are ready to defend or justify all that it has done or may do—these are the mercenaries of that institution—men who have sold themselves for money. Many of these affect much independence and purity of character attempting to gloss over their slavery as "a fair business transaction," while others who have not been able to command so high a price, or who wish to keep up an appearance of being exempt from thraldom have merely received "laudable accommodation." These friends of the Bank are influenced by pecuniary considerations, and shout its praises louder and louder in proportion to the increase of pay which they receive. Take away their wages and they would become patriots again, for many of them were formerly the most bitter opponents of this moneyed institution which they abused in no measured terms, until the golden bough was extended to them, when their clamors ceased and they soon commenced chanting its praises. One would think that support or opposition of such men must be entirely useless when once understood. But it is not altogether so. There is a third class friendly to the Bank who are honestly so. They are men who believe this institution essential to the welfare of the Country—who if they feel themselves compelled to admit that it has abused or may abuse its power, yet hold that this inconvenience is far outweighed by the benefits it confers. Many of them hold it to be necessary not only for the prosperity, but also for the safety of the Country. The reasons on which this opinion is founded are various. Some have arrived at this conclusion from what they consider a thorough examination of the question, others by strained analogies or false conclusions. Our condition in a pecuniary point of view at the close of the last war and at present, is contrasted and the difference attributed to the operations of the bank. Others suppose that because we have prospered with a bank, that this has been the cause, and that without it we should necessarily become what we were before its establishment. These in general are the grounds so far as we can understand them on which the bank is supported and approved of. Among its opponents it must not be concealed that there are those who are influenced by interested motives. The State Banks may be and probably are jealous of its power and influence. It perhaps interferes with their prospects. But the great mass of the people are not directly connected with the U. S. Bank, or the State Banks. Their feelings towards this institution are governed by the opinion which they have formed of its utility or its corruption. They would sustain it so far as its existence is necessary for the welfare of the country, but they cannot if they would shut their eyes to the tremendous power it exercises, or the gross corruption of which it has been accused and proved guilty. The hearts of the patriotic are justly filled with apprehension when they see what it has done and judge from that what it is capable of doing. Those who have taken pains to read the examinations that have been made of the doings of the Bank, imperfect as these investigations have been, must be satisfied that the Bank is by no means scrupulous, in procuring support or silencing opposition.

Some of the more candid friends of the bank admit that if the reasons assigned by the President for the removal of the deposits are true, he is fully justified in the course he has taken. This undoubtly is the opinion of all unprejudiced minds; but what will those honest men who are still friendly to the bank say when they find the more knowing ones, not denying but pretending to justify the practices charged upon the bank. Its enormous expenditures for the printing and distributing electioneering pamphlets and papers, is said to be proper because it had been misrepresented and it is important that the people should be made acquainted with the true nature of its operations. The stockholders have an undoubted right to make use of their own money for this purpose, but no honest man will pretend that they are justified in appropriating the public money for this purpose. What would be thought of the President should he when he found a particularly eloquent defence of any of his measures order a few thousand copies to be published and distributed at the public expense. And yet, as good reasons could be assigned, that it is important for the people to have a right view of these things. But is it a fact that the Bank wishes that the people should rightly understand the nature and operations of the Bank? They have exerted their utmost efforts to prevent investigation and embarrass the labors of those who sought to lay before the people their conduct and operations. While they have expended thousands in circulating favorable reports and hired eulogies of the institution, they have on the other hand anxiously shrouded in darkness and concealment many of their transactions. Is not this evidence of rottenness and corruption? When we find many and gross instances of misconduct and bribery are we not justified in supposing that what is most anxiously concealed would not bear investigation? The people will form their opinion of these things unbiassed by passion or prejudice, and we do not believe that they are so enslaved or corrupted by the bank as to approve of the daring effrontry with which it seeks to sustain itself by purchasing friends and stifling enquiry.

The opposition anxious to turn off public attention from the conduct of the bank as developed in the communication from the President, are loud in their censures of the course he has pursued on this occasion. The epithets of *Dictator, Tyrant, &c.* all heaped upon him in rich profusion. He is loudly censured for having differed in opinion from the Secretary of the Treasury and for pursuing that course which his judgment dictated.—The President is responsible for the measures of his administration and when his cabinet cannot concur with him in the course proper to be pursued it is right that there should be a change. It is most fortunate for the country that we have a man at the head of affairs with courage enough to do what is right regardless of the clamors of the opposition. We admire the calmness with which he executes the measuses which the public welfare requires, never hesitating between between his own popularity and the interests of the people, We admire the frankness with which he gives to the people the reasons that influence his conduct. They share in the credit due to him for his fearlessness by the support they give to his exertions for the public welfare. He never shrinks from that course which his duty requires. No unprejudiced mind can doubt the purity of his motives whatever opinions may be entertained as to the propriety of his measures. He has shown himself fully equal to every crisis that has yet arisen, and while defending the people's rights we trust he will ever be sustained by the people,

We have devoted much space to this subject because we deem it one of much importance and are anxious that the people should read and examine it for themselves.—To those who will do this no apology can be necessary for our remarks.

THE PEESIDENT AND THE PEOPLE AGAINST MONIED ARISTOCRACY.

In the removal of the Deposits Andrew Jackson has acted up to his own character, and fulfilled the just expectations of the American people. The *great measure* which his honesty and firmness has just consumated will be remembered with gratitude so long as his countrymen shall prize republican virtues, and feel a holy and jealous zeal for the preservation of their liberties. We rejoice that he has been spared to accomplish it. Such men as he is, only arise at points of time far removed from each other. History bears testimony that a single country hardly produces really a great statesman in the lapse of a whole century; and it is fortunate for a State if such a character arises at a moment when a condition of its affairs demands the aid of a mind of the first order. Fortunate is it for the United States that a man of Andrew Jackson's clear-sighted sagacity, inflexible integrity, and straight-forward patriotism, has been at the head of the Government for the few preceding years. What other man is there in the whole country who could have breasted the shock of such an opposition as he has had arrayed against him, and gone constantly forward to a fearless reform of public abuses? We answer, confidently, there is no other man who could have accomplished the work; and this last and crowning act of his inflexible resolution to persevere in the path of duty, is a new and brilliant proof of the fact we have stated. How does this act of moral heroism, *taken on his own responsibility*, strike those who for the last few years have been constantly holding him up as a superannuated and broken down old man? Really there does not seem to be much of the timidity and weakness of dotage about it. The measure is as remarkable for its boldness as for its justness. It has been carried through too in the face and eyes of an uproar of clamerous threateners, and purse-proud bullies that, to say the least, would be very trying to *weak nerves*.

It is amusing enough to see the passion and grief into which the bank presses are thrown by this event. This is all very proper. Hired mourners should make up in clamor what they lack in sincerity. It is very hard, to be sure, that the Bank cannot retain the government funds to electioneer against the government with. Mr. Biddle thinks it, no doubt, a very cruel matter, that he cannot have the benefit of the government deposits to buy up presses to traduce and vilify the administration. Just so the bitterest enemies of the principles that brought President Jackson into office deemed themselves holy martyrs when they were denied the honors and emoluments of all important public stations, considering, doubtless, that they ought to continue to occupy them as posts from which to make more effectual *sorties* upon the administration. President Jackson, however, thought otherwise; and so did the people.

Some of the more outrageous of the Bank presses are for impeaching the President, forthwith, as having committed an arbitrary and reckless act of usurpation. "The President," say they, "has no right to remove the Deposits, he has no constitutional authority so to do; the order must come from the Secretary of the Treasury, *he*, and *he alone*, has this authority entrusted to him." Granted, *but* the President has authority over the officer who has authority over the Deposits, and can remove him when he pleases and appoint another in his stead. The order for the removal of the Deposits will come from Mr. Taney the *new Secretary of the Treasury*.

As to the threats of the Bank to produce a pressure in the money market, it will be remembered that Mr. Webster, the feed advocate of the Bank, made the same threat, in the Senate of the United States, when the Veto Message was under discussion in that body. If the bank did not fulfill its menaces then, put forth in such a solemn and imposing form, is it probable it will do so now? The President, however, gives the best answer to these menaces, by saying, if the Bank possessed the power it pretends to have, it would long ago have exerted it; and further if it does possess such an inordinate power as to hold at its mercy the whole commercial interest of the country; this, of itself, is the best reason in the world why it should be

wound up, and brought to a close. The truth is, the Bank like all tyrants overrates its power. If it had the disposition, it has not the ability, to inflict serious injuries upon the sounder portion of the commercial interest of the country. If it had the power its exertion for such an object would be a suicidal one. The controllers of the Bank, after all, will look out for the *main chance*. They love money too well not to manage the debts owing to the Bank in such a mode as shall make the *best dividend* at the expiration of its charter. As the ability of the United States Bank to make loans declines, that of the State Banks will increase; and the trading interest will get their accommodations as usual, though not at the same Bank.—[Argus.

The inquiry is constantly made, "What effect will the removal of the deposits have upon the money market? One effect is obvious.—The drain of money from other cities to Philadelphia will cease. The immense sums paid for bonds in this city, will remain here, and be put in circulation again. The same will be the case in Boston and Baltimore; and if the President had made his move three months ago, it would have saved the heaviest weight of the pressure which has already been felt. Many persons think, however, that the pressure, so far has been rather salutary than otherwise. The surplus revenue which has accumulated in Philadelphia, it seems, will remain for the current use of the Government, so that the sums collected by the Local Banks will not be any portion of them called for during some months, as the Government balance now on hand must be very large.—[Jour. Com.

THE CONFLICT!

Jackson and the People vs. *The Bank Aristocracy.*

The U. S. Bank has been defeated in its strong hold. The voice of the people sustains the President, and condemns the Bank at the very altar of the money changers! The election of Inspectors, in Philadelphia city and county, took place on Friday last; the Democratic vote exceeded the National in the city by about NINETY, and in the county about ONE THOUSAND. Last year the Nationals had a majority of 1504 in the city alone.—[Argus.

But let us suppose for a moment that Mr. Biddle's account of the matter were true.—Suppose that Mr. Biddle and his brethren of the Board of Directors, had been assailed, and falsely assailed, for their administration of the Bank. Have they any right to appropriate the public funds to the vindication of their management? Has not President Jackson been assailed as well as President Biddle? Have not the managers of the public affairs at Washington been assailed for their public conduct, as well as the managers of the Bank at Philadelphia, and yet have the President, or any of the Heads of Department felt that they had a right to use the public money in vindicating themselves.—No: And if the President of the U. S. had employed any portion of the public funds entrusted to his care, in publishing pamphlets and extra newspapers in self defence, he would have been justly subject to impeachment and punishment. Mr. Biddle's case stands without parallel, stamped with unprecedented turpitude—a most flagrant attempt to destroy with the money of the people, the vital principles of all our institutions, and thus under the pretence that he had a right to convert any amount of the public funds entrusted to a corporation which engulphed the whole currency of a nation, and all its treasures, in the vindication of his course of management, and to secure its continuance. [Washington Globe.

From Hamilton's Men and Manners.

PRESIDENT JACKSON AND HIS LEVEE.

We found the President had retired with a headache, but in a few minutes he appeared, tho' from the heaviness of his eyes, evidently in a state of considerable pain. This, however, had no influence on his conversation, which was spirited and full of vivacity. He informed us that he had been unwell for several days, and having the fatigues of a levee to encounter on the following evening, he had retired early, in order to recruit for an occasion which required the presence of all his bodily powers. When this subject was dismissed, the conversation turned on native politics, the Indian question, the powers of the Supreme Court, and a recent debate in the Senate, which had excited considerable attention.

Of the opinions expressed by this distinguished person, it would be unpardonable were I to say any thing; but I heard them with deep interest, & certainly considered them to be marked by that union of boldness and sagacity which is generally supposed to form a prominent feature of his character. Gen. Jackson spoke like a man so thoroughly convinced of the justice of his views, that he announced them unhesitatingly and without reserve. This openness might be increased, perhaps, by his knowledge of my companion being a decided supporter of his government; but sincerity is so legible both in his countenance and manner, that I feel convinced that nothing but the strongest motives of state policy could make him hesitate under any circumstances, to express boldly what he felt strongly.

On the following evening I attended the levee. The apartments were already full before I arrived, and the crowd extended even into the hall. Three—I am not sure that there were not four—large saloons were thrown open on the occasion, and were literally crammed with the most singular and miscellaneous assemblage I had ever seen.

The numerical majority of the company seemed of the class of tradesmen or farmers, respectable men, fresh from the plough or counter, who, accompanied by their wives and daughters, came forth to greet their President, and enjoy the gala. There were also Generals and Commodores, and public officers of every description, and foreign ministers and members of Congress, and ladies of all ages and degrees of beauty, from the fair and laughing girl of fifteen to the haggard dowager of seventy. There were majors in broadcloth and corduroys, redolent of gin and tobacco, and majors' ladies in chintz or russet, with huge Paris ear-rings, and tawny necks profusely decorated with beads of colored glass. There were tailors from the board, and judges from the bench; lawyers who opened their mouths at one bar, and the tapster who closed them at another:—in short, every trade, craft, calling and profession, appeared to have sent its delegates to this extraordinary convention.

The Belfast Journal contains a turbular statement, showing that the democratic loss and gain in the several Counties of the State, comparing the votes given last year to Messrs. Smith and Goodenow, with those given this year to Mr. Dunlap, on the democratic side, and to Messrs. Smith and Goodenow on the federal side, and for Mr. Hill, the anti-masonic candidate, from which it appears that there has been a nett democratic gain in Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, and Penobscot Counties; while a loss has been sustained in the other counties. Somerset, we take pleasure in reporting, has received the greatest accession of democratic strength. The table is as follows, except we have corrected a mistake relating to our own County.—[Eastern Republican.

GAIN.

Cumberland	148
Kennebec	185
Somerset	334
Penobscot, in towns heard from	253

LOSS.

York	595
Lincoln	384
Oxford	794
Hancock	243
Waldo	380
Washington	21

The following is the number of votes in the several Counties, as far as heard from. The returns comprise 283 towns; and the probability is, that the towns which remain to be heard from will not materially very the result. Mr. Dunlap's majority in these towns over the combined opposition, is 2011—over Goodenow, 6933—and over Smith, the candidate of the Preble Junto, 21901.—[Skowhegan Sentinel.

	Dunlap.	Good.	Smith.	Scat.
York,	2242	2215	675	10
Cumberland,	4775	3231	255	41
Lincoln,	2831	2474	698	452
Kennebec,	2366	3419	347	522
Oxford,	2375	1392	497	166
Somerset,	2112	1614	75	238
Penobscot,	2393	1524	4	114
Waldo,	2135	350	164	307
Hancock,	1059	304	298	5
Washington,	1108	995	27	6
	24,951	18,018	3050	1872

Robbery of the Mail.—We understand our active and vigilant Postmaster, N. Mitchell, Esq. has at length succeeded in detecting some of the villians who have for some time past been depredating upon the community by purloining letters, containing money, out of the mail. We have not learned the particulars, but are informed the Postmaster at Sullivan is one of the persons detected, and that the assistant Postmaster at Camden, Merriam, is recognized in the sum of five thousand dollars, to appear at the Circuit Court of the U. S. at Wiscasset to-morrow.

Jeffersonian,—Sept. 30.

Strange and Melancholy Coincidence.—On Monday last, while the Coroner's Inquest was sitting at Halifax, on two persons killed in the manufactories of Messrs. Wrigley & Son, a messenger arrived to say, that James Murgatroyed, a dyer, had hung himself in a cellar, on which the coroner determined to take the inquest without dissolving the jury; while that body was in deliberation upon the fate of Murgatroyed, another messenger arrived to inform the coroner that John Dugdale, a journeyman tallow chandler, had committed suicide in the same way; and before the jury had disposed of that case, a third messenger arrived to say that a man had hung himself in a neighboring street. Appalled by this repetition of fatal intelligence, the jury determined to seperate, but some of them went to the house of the last mentioned person, when they found he had been cut down just in sufficient time to save his life.—*Philadelphia Sentinel.*

PULASKI, Tenn. Sept. 6. The corn and cotton crops are most abundant—in fact, with us it has been a year of unprecedented fruitfulness—fruit trees, both domestic and forest, never yielded more bountifully. It is with much pleasure we are enabled to state that the farmer is likely to receive some compensation for his toil and industry the present year. We have been informed by individuals from different sections of the country, that the cotton is very fine—the quantity greater than usual, and of superior quality. It is supposed that the produce on many plantations will be from 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre; and that the average crop will be 1000 pounds per acre throughout the county.

UNFORTUNATE STAGE ACCIDENT.

One of the new line of stages from Augusta to Boston through this place met with a most unfortunate accident yesterday, the particulars of which, as we learn them from Mr. Howe, the driver, are as follows. There were 8 persons inside the stage and 4 outside including the driver. When coming down a hill in Gray, or a little this side, the stage turned out of the road in order to pass another stage, and coming into the road again the bolt which holds the forward wheels to the stage broke, and the carriage pitched forward and rolled over endwise, throwing the hind wheels clear over.

Mr. Jonathan Brett, of Dorchester, Mass. was so much injured that he lived but about one hour after the accident. Mr. Brett, we understand, was a mechanic, and formerly belonged to Turner, in this State, where his mother now resides. He was about 35 years old. His wife was in company with him.

Another man had his thigh broken. His name we have not learnt; the driver thinks he belongs to Bridgewater, Mass. The mother of this man was in the stage and also received some injury. Some others received some bruises, but none thought to be dangerous.

[Portland Courier of 1st inst.

More Stage Accidents.—We understand that the same stage, (but with another driver) which upset between this city and Gray, on Monday last, upset again yesterday, by the breaking of the pole, on its return between Gray and Hallowell, and one of the passengers—a lady—was considerably injured.

We also learn that the opposition stage driven by Longley on the same, was upset yesterday between Hallowell and this city, but the passengers came off uninjured.—Port. Adv. of Thursday.

We learn that an affray took place between two teamsters, Pride and Barbour, on their return to Falmouth, yesterday where they reside. Barbour was wounded in the scuffle, and shortly after died.—[Portland Adv.

ARREST.—On Saturday morning last, the officer who takes the fare on board the steamboat Swan of the Rail Road Line, had presented to him six half dollars, by a young man who gave his name as Drew, for a passage to Philadelphia, two of which he instantly discovered to be counterfeits, and handed back. There being something very suspicious about the fellow, he thought it advisable to put the bar keeper of the boat also on his guard, and was not a little surprised to ascertain that he had already taken four of the suspicions coin. Being then certain that the suspicions of Drew were well grounded, he endorsed them on the way bill for the purpose of advising the officers of the steamboat Burlington, on the other end of the route, what kind of characters they were, which turned out to be quite a necessary precaution, as the fellow had no sooner got on board that boat, than he commenced his operations, and before Captain Martin, was aware three of them were palmed off, which the passer, however, took back, with an apology, stating that he did not know but that they were genuine. On reaching Philadelphia, the Captain sent a man to follow him and see where he lodged, and communicated the information to one of the police officers. A strict watch was accordingly kept over him, and it was soon ascertained that he was accompanied by three others of the same character, his father, brother, brother-in-law, whose name was Davis. They were not however arrested until Monday morning, when they were on the point of embarking for Baltimore, and the whole taken before the Mayor, with the exception of Davis, who succeeded in escaping, and their baggage being searched, all the implements for coining half dollars were found, together with a quantity of spurious money, and six thousand and ten dollars of the Girard and United States Banks, which latter were supposed to be part of the proceeds of the forged checks passed last week on three of the Philidelphia Banks. The two young Drews are well known in this city, having been confined in Bridewell here, about four months, on suspicion of having been concerned in the counterfeiting business, but were discharged in July last for want of testimony against them. They will also, perhaps, be recollected by Messrs. Jacob Little & Co. Brokers in Wall street, on whom, as it is said by old Hays, they passed off last week, two thousand dollars, counterfeit notes on the Girard bank, for which they received in exchange the real stuff. Davis had in his possession, when he escaped, $7000 in good money, no doubt the proceeds of frauds committed by the whole family.

[N. Y. Standard.

At the last dates from Mrs. Trollope, her net profit from her book on the domestic manners of the Americans, exceeded thirty thousand dollars. For this she was in no small degree indebted to the incessant abuse with which she was favored by the American press. Mr. Hamilton, another writer of about equal consequence with his female predecessor, is likely to gain a similar harvest from the same cause. If there is any one thing more ridiculous about our character than any thing else, it is the extreme sensitiveness which we exhibit to the opinions and remarks of all scribblers who choose to make books about us. Basil Hall learned our weak side from his own experience. Mrs. Trollope's book as she prepared it, contained many things highly in praise of us. But before it went to press, she submitted it to the revision of Hall, and he did her the favor to erase all the compliments, and so made her fortune in the same way in which he had filled his own pockets A man who snarls at every joke upon him, is sure to be the sport of all the wags. The English travelers have found out that brother Johnathan is a testy fellow, and so they blackguard him and throw dirt and chips at him, just to hear him scold and raise a mob to buy their books. [N. York Jour. of Commerce.

Chapter of Loungers.—One Lounger takes up more room that two laborers.

Loungers are always unhappy themselves, and their presence makes others so.

Loungers are invariably in mischief beause they have no other employ. Mice, rats, thieves and borrowers themselves, are a less intolerable and destructive species of animals than loungers.

If you wish to injure your credit—*lounge.*—No man of sense will trust you a sixpence, after having detected you in lounging.

Lounging should be classed among the great national evils that require to be removed. If nothing else can effect a cure, there should be established a great national anti-lounging society, with auxiliaries in every city, town, village, hamlet, and—*printing office*—in the country.

Splendid Bed.—There has been lately exhibited at the Palace, of the Tamedo, at St. Petersburg, a state bed constructed at the Royal manufactory, by order of the Emperor, to be sent as a present to the Shah of Persia. It is formed of solid crystal, respledent with silver ornaments. It is ascended by steps of blue glass, and has a fountain underneath so contrived as to throw out on each side jets of odoriferous water. The effect, when the chamber is lighted up, is absolutely dazzling, as it has the appearance of myriads of diamonds.

[London Paper.]

A Direct Yankee Answer.—The following conversations took place not long since in one of the fishing towns on the coast of New England. 'Good morning, uncle Obed.' Morning, morning, 'Squire Walker.' 'Have you got any eels this morning?' 'No I ha'nt.' 'Who was out eeling last night?' 'I don't know'nt I, a good many on us.' 'Well, I wish you would tell me some one in particular, I want to get a mess of eels this morning.' 'Well, let me see, there was what's his name 'long with who-is't-there in the boat, had what-d,ye call-him's eel spear, they got ten or twelve dozen, and they are the only ones I know by name.'

How to patronize a Tavern. One evening last week a rather well dressed good looking Johnathan came into this place with a load of 'gals' and stopped at one of the taverns in the east part of the town. After handing the ladies into the sitting room, he drove his team into the shed and gave them some hay of his own. He then went to the grocery, purchased a pint of port wine, borrowed a bottle to carry it in, and a glass to drink with, and took it up to the tavern, and after treating the 'gals,' returned the borrowed articles, and started for home. The landlord will be able to retire from business in a short time at this rate. [Auburn Journal.]

No Joke.—A country schoolmaster having been employed a few days ago to draw up a petition to the chief magistrate of the borough, whose circumference could not be less than five or six feet in girth, headed it, by mistake, of course, thus—"*To the Marc and body corpulent.*"

The Boston Courier makes the following remark concerning its quondam friend, John Q. Adams:—

"But Mr. Adams could never let the ashes of the dead rest in peace, *if he could gain a vote or a dollar by robbing the sepulchre.*"

Bloody Affray. We learn that an altercation took place Tuesday night at Hiugham, between two of the crew of a fishing boat, an Irishman and a Yankee, which resulted in the latter's stabbing the former three times in the abdomen, and otherwise wounding him, in such a manner as to make his recovery a matter of great doubt. Both parties were intoxicated. The Yankee has been arrested, we understand, and committed for trial. [Merc. Journal.]

The election for representative to the State Legislature, for this town, resulted, on the fifth ballot, on Monday last, in choice of JAMES W. WEBSTER, the federal candidate. This is the first triumph of the federal party in this County for four years, and their shouts on the occasion, was almost deafening; but we do not envy them their victory, nor their candidate his success, since they were purchased by a sacrifice of all that was honorable in political warfare.—[Belfast Republican.

DIED.

In this town on the 2nd inst, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Maj. John Dennett, aged 31 years. In her death her husband mourns the loss of the kindest and most affectionate of wives, her children lose one of the best of mothers, and her neighbors and friends, one of the brightest ornaments of society.

The publishers of papers in the county of York will confer a favor by noticing the above.

Letters remaining in the Post Office at Paris Me., October 1, 1833.

Chancey Bonny, Reuben Chandler, Sumner Cole, Clerk of the Courts, 9, Harriet Cooper, John Cordwell, Ebenezer Cushman, William H. Dearing, Orville F. Follet, Samuel H. Houghton, Augustus King, Mary Libby, Lewis Monk, William Noyes, Otis H. Paine, Samuel Pratt, Henry Prentiss, Thomas Prince, Hannibal Smith, Phebe Stone, Josiah K. Weeks.

JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

PROSPECUS
OF THE
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THE "*Complete Periodical Library,*" will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 46 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed;—printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Is immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers, frequently into one. New works will thus be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and set off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought as it were to the very fountain head of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when without it, he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be-reprinted and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2,500 pages annually, equal to *fifty common sized books!* Every work published in the Library *will be complete in itself.* A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he please, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end *will sell for cost,* and in many parts of the United States it will bring double its original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, & regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate. Address

T. K. GREENBANK.
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

CHAISES, SLEIGHS, &c.

THE Subscriber has established himself at Stowell's Mills, South Paris, where he carries on the COACH and CHAISE Making business in all its branches, in the most fashionable style and the best manner. Carriages repaired and painted at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Aug. 5, 1833. 6m] ROBERT SKILLINGS.

Attention.

THE subscriber being about to close his business in this town, offers for sale his whole STOCK of GOODS at COST, *without charges,* in lots to suit purchasers. It consists of a good assorsment of *Hard ware, Crockery ware, American, English, Silk and Fancy Goods. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines.* In order to show the public that there is no mistake, he will sell at the followisg prices, viz:

Cotton warp, *warranted good,* No 7, at 24 cts., No. 8, at 25 cts., No. 9, at 26 cts., and higher numbers in proportion. Brown Shirtings at 7 cts. per yard, Brown Sheeting at 10 cts., Sattinetts at 42 cts., Brond Cloths from $1,25 to 4,00. Good Cut Nails at 6 cts. per pound. 12 lbs. Good Sugar for a dollar. Tea Setts from 1,50 to 3,00. China Tea Setts from 3,00 to 4,00. Teachers and others may find new and popular *School Books* now in use in this vicinity, at the publishers lowest wholesale prices. *Blanks, Writing paper, Wrapping paper, &c.* In short, every thing will be sold at the ACTUAL cost, as the subscriber is determined to leave the place in a very short time.—A rare opportunity and liberal credit is offered to any person who may wish to purchase the whole establishment. E. LIVERMORE.

Norway-Village, Sept. 24, 1833. is3w6

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to call and settle immediately, or his demands will be left in the hands of an ATTORNEY, for collection.

PHINEAS MORSE.
Paris, Oct. 1. 3w8

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness and despatch at this *OFFICE.*

BLANKS FOR SALE, by
ISAAC HARLOW.
Paris-Hill, Oct. 8, 1833.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the Counties of Cumberland and Oxford.

THE subscribers inhabitants of said Counties of Cumberland and Oxford, would respectfully represent, that a public road or highway is needed, to commence near the head waters of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal in the town of Bridgton, thence northernly and westernly thro' lands owned by Isaiah Smith and others, till it strikes the road leading from Waterford to Lovell, thence on the most convenient ground till it strikes the road leading through Sweden to Lovell.—Your petitioners defer entering into a minute detail of the important advantages that would result to the public from the opening said road, as they will be better understood by you after you have viewed the route which has been explored and designated by individuals of the towns of Bridgton, Sweden, &c. But would state that the road would open a very convenient and easy communication with a large tract of timberlands situated in Sweden, Lovell, Batchelders Grant, Chatham, Fryeburg Addition, &c.—much facilitating the transportation of said timber after it is manufactured, to the waters of the canal—also making a free and easy communication for the transportation of merchandise from said canal waters to an already large and increasing population. Your petitioners therefore request that the Commissioners of said Counties in concert would appoint a time to meet, explore and lay out said road. SAMUEL ANDREWS & 46 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, ss.

At a Court of the County Commissioners for the County of Cumberland, at their session begun and holden at Portland, within and for the County of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

On the foregoing petition, *Ordered*, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Samuel Andrews' store in Bridgton, on Tuesday the fifth day of November next, at 9 o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and this order of notice thereon to be served on the town Clerks of each of said towns through which the said route passes, and also by posting up copies of the same in three public places in each of said towns, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus and Portland Advertiser, newspapers printed in said Portland, the first of said publications and each of the other notices, to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting; and also by causing an attested copy of said petition to be served upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford, and upon the County Attornies for the Counties of Cumberland and Oxford, and by causing notice to be served upon all persons and corporations interested, in said County of Oxford, by publishing said petition and order thereon in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County of Oxford thirty days at least before the time of such meeting and view, that all persons may then and there be present and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest, WM. T. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Copy of the petition & order of Court thereon.

Attest, WM. T. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

* 3w 7

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD SS:

TAKEN on execution and for sale at Public Auction, on Thursday the seventh day of November next at twelve of the clock at noon, at the Inn of John Walker in Livermore, all the right in Equity of redemption which Luther Pike of Jay, in said county, has of redeeming the following Real Estate situated in said Jay, to wit: A certain tract of land with the buildings thereon standing, being the same now occupied by the family of the above named Luther Pike and the same that the said Pike Mortgaged to the trustees of Phillips Academy in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sh'ff.

Paris, Sept. 20, 1833. * 3w7

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Dudley W. Gale, late of Number Seven in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 27th day of August last are allowed to said creditors for bringing in and proving their debts; and for that purpose we shall be in session at the dwelling house of Simeon C. Gleason in Mexico, in said County, on the last Saturday's of December, January and February next, from one till five o'clock in the afternoon of said days. LEVI STOWELL, } Comm's
BENJ. EDWARDS, }

Mexico, Sept. 21, 1833. 3w7

One Cent Reward!

RAN away from the subscriber, my son William Wood.—All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his cantracting after this date.

PHINEAS WOOD

Rumford, September 9, 1833.

To the County Commissioners of the Count of Kennebec, now in session at Augusta, April Term, 1833.

WE the undersigned re- spectfully represent, that the roads as now travelled from Chanery's Mills, in Livermore, in the County of Oxford, to Augusta, the Seat of Government, and to all the market towns on the Kennebec river, pass over several high and tedious hills, which render the travel very inconvenient, especially for loaded teams,—that this inconvenience would be greatly diminished, and the ease of conveying lumber, produce, &c. from the back towns to the Kennebec river would be greatly promoted by locating and making a road from Chanery's Mills aforesaid, in a southerly direction by Morrison's Store in Livermore, thence by Cames' Corner in Fayette, thence in a direction to cross the thirty mile stream near Smith's Mills in Wayne,—thence by Soloman Lombard's in Readfield, thence in a direction to cross Winthrop Pond at the Narrows;—thence to the road leading from Winthrop village to the Cross Roads in Hallowell, to intersect said road at some point not far distant from the Baptist Meetinghouse in Winthrop. They therefore pray you to view and locate a road on the above mentioned route, making such deviations from the abovementioned intermediate points, and embracing such parts of roads that are now travelled, as you shall deem proper: and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) SAMUEL MORRISON and 126 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC, ss.

Court of County Commissioners, April, Term 1833.

ON the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible, and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is Ordered, that the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County at COOPER'S Tavern in Livermore, in said County of Oxford, on Wednesday the twentieth day of November next at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of thence proceeding to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had, and such farther measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudged to be proper.—And it is further ordered that notice be given, to all persons and corporations interested, of the time place and purposes of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the County Attorney and chairman of the County Commissioners of said Counts of Oxford, and upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Livermore, Fayette, Wayne, Winthrop and Readfield, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Eastern Argus, being the public newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Age, a newspaper printed in the County of Kennebec, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford. All of said notices to be served, posted up and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting; that all Corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard, if they see cause.

Attest: J. A. CHANDLER, Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and order of Court thereon.

Attest: J. A. CHANDLER, Clerk.

Last Notice.

THE subscribers having relinquished business in this town, and being about to leave the place, hereby call upon all persons indebted to them to make immediate payment. The creditors of the subscribers are pressing hard upon them and they have no way to meet the demands against them, but by calling upon such of their former customers as are still indebted. This notice should not be disregarded, for we *must* and *shall* collect our debts; and all concerned are assured, that our books and notes will be left with an attorney for settlement, from and after the first day of November next. FORD & THAYER.

Paris, Sept. 6, 1833. tf 5

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

REUEL WASHBURN Exectutor of the last Will and Testament of James G. Walker late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and his own private account against said estate.

ORDERED.

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

JAMES CHASE Administrator of the estate of Ebenezer Pitts late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

ORDERED—

That the administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed in Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, *Judge.*

Copy, Attest; JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register.*

The Spy

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

THE unprecedented success of the **SPY** —there having been nearly seventeen hundred subscribers received since its commencement, in July last—is the best evidence of the estimation it has secured in the public mind. While the present proprietors will pursue the course which has conferred such eminent popularity on their predecessors, they will also use every endeavours to give the **SPY**, if possible, a spirit of greater vigour, variety, and originality, than has been heretofore achieved. This publication is intended as a satirical observer and corrector of the morals and manners of the day. Satire is a most effective and powerful weapon in the hands of a judicious tactician, and may be used on any occasion with advantage, but particularly upon the vices or follies of the community. The respectable responsibility assumed, is a sufficient guarantee for its utility and excellence; and for the total expulsion from its columns of that scurrility which blunts the edge of satire, and deprives it of its purifying agency. Literature and the Drama will be sharers of its columns, and all that is serviceable to the progress of useful information and moral improvement will receive its warm advocacy.

☞The terms are $2 per annum, payable in advance, or $2,50, if not paid before the expiration of six months.

Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent, on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for the same. They will be also entitled to a copy of the paper gratuitously.

All orders must be addressed (post paid) to W. C. ARMSTRONG & CO.

No. 1 Athenian Buildings.

Editors with whom we exhange and who advertise the Spy, will confer a particular favor by noting the change, and inserting the above.

A TOWNSHIP OF LAND ON THE ANDROSCOGGIN WATERS.

ON THURSDAY, the 3d of October, at 12 o'clock A. M. at the office of GEORGE WILLIS, in the town of Portland, Me.—Will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE the whole of Township No. 4 in the third range between Bingham's purchase and the New Hampshire line in the county of Oxford containing 21,000 acres as per survey of Ballard & Perham in the year 1794.

This township is situated south of latitude 45 degrees, and north of lake Moosetoemaquntic, into which empties the river Keepsuptuc, which runs through the middle of the township from the northwest corner thereof to the south line, and which together with its tributary streams, and the stream Kennebago (running through the east part of said town) afford good navigation for floating timber into the lake and down the Androscoggin river.

This township has advantages supposed equal to any unsettled town in the State, the particulars of which will no doubt be ascertained by those who desire to purchase. The terms will be liberal and made known at the place of sale. Title unquestionable.—Further particulars may be known by enquiry of WM. WILLIS, Portland. Sale without reserve.

GEORGE WILLIS, Auctioneer.

Aug. 29, 1833.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

ELISHA BARTLETT Administrator of the estate of Willibe Russell late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate—

ORDERED,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY. *Judge.*

Copy, Attest; JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register.*

At a Court of Probate held at Canton within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

SAMUEL COLE Guardian of Luther Pike of Jay in said County, Spendthrift, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said spendthrift—

ORDERED—

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

GEORGE V. ELLINGWOOD Administrator of the estate of Jonathan C. Swan late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

ORDERED—

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, *Judge.*

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of

ELIAS BARTLETT,

late of Bethel in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to NATHAN KNAPP

Rumford, Sept. 16, 1833.

GOOD & CHEAP.

JAMES LONGLEY offers for Sale at his Store in South Paris, a good assortment of English, French, Domestic, Dry Goods, and Groceries.

Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware. Said goods are new and fresh, and will be sold on an avarage, quite as low as Portland prices, except heavy articles, such as Molasses, Salt, &c.

☞Cash Paid for Corn, Butter, and Lamb Pelts.

South-Paris, August 27, 1833.

At a Court of Probate holden at Livermore within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

ON the petition of Reuel Washburn administrator of the estate of Davis Washburn late of Livermore in said County, Esquire, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one thousand and fifty-three dollars and thirty one cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED—

That the petitioner give notice to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted

STEPHEN EMERY, *Judge.*

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, *Register.*

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note signed by the subscriber and Zebedee Cushman of Oxford to Daniel Cummings of Paris, for twenty five dollars, dated sometime in March last.—As said note was given without any consideration and will not be paid by us.

ARATUS CALDWELL.

Oxford, Sept. 17, 1833. *3w6

DR. JEBB'S.

Rheumatic Liniment.

THIS highly approved and long celebrated application for Rheumatic Disorders, is carefully prepared according to the Original Recipe of Sir Richard Jebb, Baronet, Physician to her late Majesty and Royal Family. It is doubtless true, that the excruciating pain, the decripitude, deformity and premature old age, which are the usual attendants and consequences of this dreaded disorder, are suffered by many persons from utter despair of a cure, or frequent disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to effect this purpose. But those who have made trial of *Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment*, even in obstinate cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received essential relief, and many have been cured in a few days, *some in twenty-four hours*, as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully and satisfactorily testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, which prove the most thorough and surprising cures by means of this most powerful *Liniment* in cases where other approved applications have totally failed. The *Liniment* is also used with signal success, and may be confidently recommended, for *Chilblains, Bruises, Sprains, Numbness, Stiffness of the Joints, &c.—Price, 50 Cents.*

The following copy of a letter to the Proprietor is inserted as one among the many proofs of the surprising effiecy of Dr. Jebb's Liniment in the cure of the Rheumatism.

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment.

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) JUNE 23, 1827.

Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public, (should you think best,) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and sometimes most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain. I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded however to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years; and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not to despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment." You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully yours,

CALEB SYMMES.

☞Prepared from the *Original MS. Recipe* of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his *Immediate Successor* and the *Sole Proprietor*—Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug-Store, corner of Court and Hanover Sts., near Center Hall, Boston, and by his special appointment, by E. Livermore, Norway Village, where the above may be had, together with all those valuable Medicines prepared by the late Dr. Conway; and by his *special appointment*, they may also be had of various Druggists, Booksellers, Postmasters, &c. throughout the country. ☞None of these Medicines are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper. eoply

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER,

The Largest Journal printed in the United States,

At $2 per annum.

IF it most generally oc- curs that the path of a public journal to popularity and success lies through years of toil and attention, and that the approbation of the public is of a slow and precarious growth, and does not in all cses reward the enterprize of the cultivator, it is chiefly ascribable to the want of that judgment and discrimination so essential to that end, and which seldom fail to obtain a just remuneration: This observation is fully confirmed by the experience which the Proprietors of the Saturday Courier have hitherto enjoyed. Knowing the causes which have impeded the progess, and frequently terminated the very existence of many newspaper journals, they were enabled to avoid them, and in an unusually short period to see the triumph of their opinions and exertions in an extent of circulation, which whether regarding numbers of rapidity, is equally flattering. This circulation has, in less than two years, increased to upwards of seventeen thousand copies, and all still continues to increase in favor and utility.

The advantages possessed by the Courier are peculiar to itself, and are equally apparent in every branch of its miscellaneous contents, which are always novel and useful, entertaining and instructive.

LITERATURE.—This department of the Courier is under a watchful and spirited superintendence, so that no paper unpossessed of decided merit, is admissible. On a recent occasion a PRIZE TALE was publised, for which the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was paid, and, to secure original and sterling contributions, other inducements have been offered. The correspondents of the Courier are numerous and distinguished. Among them are Miss Leslie, (whose writings are the theme of European as well as American admiration;) R. P. Smith, Esq. so advantageously known as a Dramatist and Novelist; Mrs. C. L. Hentz, author of De Lara, the successful prize tragedy; Miss Bacon, the author of the pathetic tale "Love's Martyr;" and many others, who, under fictitious signatures have obtained very distinguished celebrity. Added to these high sources of *original* contributions, their exchange list includes the most valuable American journals, whilst from abroad they regularly receive Bulwer's New Monthly, Campbell's Metropolitan, Frazer's Magazine, London Litterary Gazette, Blackwood, La Belle Assemble, World of Fashion, United Service Journal, &c. and through Mr. Wilmer, their agent at Liverpool, the choicest of the English papers, including the John Bull, Bell's Life in London, &c. &c.

NEWS.—The strictest attention is bestowon this subject. Aware of the importance of the political events which are daily occurring, changing alike the manners and the institutions of the world, the proprietors invariably furnish all foreign intelligence to the latest dates, and when its nature warrants it, an extra is published. Our domestic affairs are assiduously observed and carefully communicated, and in addition to a minute statement of local transactions, a synopsis of events passing in all parts of the country is regularly prepared and published.

HUMOROUS SUBJECTS.—Could the philosophy of mirth be discussed, or rather exhibited within the limits of a prospectus, the necessity of admiting its claim to a portion of every newspaper, would be minutely understood; but the good old motto "dum vivimus vivamus," will be sufficient reasoning for those who value the best part of existence.

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